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Asphalt and Intervention.

Certain newspaper signs of consideratween the South American States of Venezuela and Colombia. The ball was set rolling vesterday, in an almost hysteriosi editorial in a New York Administration organ rather noted for its extreme friendliness to the Asphalt Trust. The journal in question begged the Administration to remember the Monroe Doctrine, how President Castro object. It is, in truth, a very recent and a very Minister at Caracas with the affairs of of the Republican party. The statethe trust, and that the rebels in Colom-Andrade asphalt movement in Veneguela, upon the success of which depends the monopoly of the asphalt deposits, is in danger of collapse

er Uribe-Uribe in the other, the Asphalt Trust will insist upon intervention by the United States and the expulsion of Castro from power. That would ensure the dictatorship of Andrade, and it would be trite to say that eject all the other concessionaires and gestion of what ought to be done. turn over the entire area of asphalt de-

to the interests and purposes of the is nothing to indicate that Mr. Babcock trust to the extent of making war for will receive much aid and comfort from its benefit? That is a question more the lowa delegation in Congress. In untary contributions of men and money easily asked than answered. Perhaps fact, the platform, taken as a whole, is to aid England in her wars. But they it would, if it could be done without ex- equivalent to a declaration that the Re- probably would not submit to taxation citing too much public criticism and publican policy is essentially right, and by the British Parliament, or other in-outery. Just new our pastors and masters are inclined to be on their good be- publican, havior, although they are making a poor fist of it in the matter of the Sampson scandal. They have that on their hands, and the steel strike, which ganizations, the Anti-Trust League, may have uncomfortable political consequences, and they could hardly afford to load up with so serious a cause of the Federal and State laws that they forty millions of people whose sentipublic offence as the invasion of a friendly State and the subversion of its principle; but we do not expect much | And, after all, it may be said that Aus-Government merely to further the plans to result from it in practice. The citi- tralia has done fairly well. It is of of a monopoly which is not any too popular with the American people.

the Monroe Doctrine could be invoked into compelling obedience to the inw on and has never had a parallel since the colorably-which is very doubtful-it the part of combinations whose compowould be a different matter. The situa- nent magnates own it. The Attorney tion at Panama offers a hole for the en- General of the United States came to tering wedge, and from that base al- the office freshly graduated from the most anything might be managed. The law department of the Carnegie Steel merits of the family disturbance down | Works. No doubt he would do his duty | missioner Rockhill enlightens us at last merits of the family disturbance down in those latitudes have nothing to do with the case, as far as they would be likely to affect the action of our author- Administration to protect the trusts in Government in question objects to the Rear against tyranny and for liberal institu-tions, and a free government. But the tive presecution could be gotten out of ternational commission. Under this revolutionists are friendly to President Mr. Knox. Castro, of Veneruela, who will not be bessed or bullled by the Asphalt Trust. Hence, the Administration influence at | in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, | Many articles now on the free list were the bottom is on the side of the reac- West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, and Wistionary party in power at Bogota. It consin. In every one of them there is Mr. Rockhill has not yet furnished dewill be possible to help it greatly by a trust-dominated Republican State tails, but, as we understand, has been holding the Isthmus of Panama, while Alban, dictator of Colombia, attends to the least likely that the authorities the insurgents elsewhere. Then such further action can be taken as the fortunes of war may suggest. If they should go against Castro, nothing more | trade. The only real hope of the people need be done; but if the struggle should lies in the ballot Box. They have twice bury Government was known to have end in strengthening that statesman, defeated it themselves-foolishly, but any assurance that the war in South then the Administration reluctantly would have to fall back upon its notice to Venezuela that any decision of her time. The trusts are a great curse, but that postponement of the final settlecourt of last resort must be held as they are one that the masses have subject to "revision" in Washington, brought upon themselves after ample considerably. With her army released if it should happen to be adverse to the warning, and with eyes wide open. Asphalt Trust.

The New York initiator of the intervention movement almost screams with the fear that if the Government does not strike at once there will be a general descent upon the South American coast by foreign Powers. But the ap prehension is as groundless as its ex pression is insincere. There is not the slightest danger that any outsiders will meddle in that quarter, with the exception of Andrade and his asphalt brigade, possibly assisted by American marines and bluejackets. The mere question of preserving the peace on the line of the Panama Railway is a small matter, and can be easily disposed of. Should Mr. McKinley's advisers induce him to go much further, it would be a large and grave matter. The country is not as blind to the meaning of recent kitchen cabinet phenomena as perhaps some influential persons may imagine.

Considering the extreme character of Iowa Republicanism in the past, the platform just adopted at Cedar Rapids is a rather conservative and dignified document. There is not much in its argumentation, nor does it speak strongly for the consistency of the party's record on some important publie questions; but it is free from both fingoism and abuse of opponentspoints as commendable as they are rare in Republican platforms generally.

But, as before intimated, the platform, viewed in connection with the former trend of Iowa Republicanism, does not present a consistent record, and its logic is decidedly vulnerable. Take, for instance, its emphatic enrsement of the action of the Republican party in establishing the country's monetary system more firmly upon a With the present and prospective supply of gold there is not much to be said against the gold standard; but the fact remains that until a comparatively recent date Iowa Republicanism was opposed, strongly opposed, to that standard; and yet the declara-

of the Hawkeye State have been for geld right along. This declaration, however, deals with an issue that is now essentially g thing of the past, and the particular form of expression employed s not of very much consequence, save as it reflects the Republican disposition to assume infallibility in dealing with public questions.

The tariff plank is more important, and even less consistent. It endorses without qualification the tariff policy of the Republican party, asserting, in effect, that the present high state of our policy. Then, without a word of explanation, it favors such changes as from time to time become advisable through the progress of our industries and their quarter of the world. changing relations to the commerce of come necessary and why they have be-30 334 value. Mark Hanna would heartily en- the most of it from England proper, to time, as they may become necessary, ble significance seem to indicate that an but just now he scouts the idea that grants it is said that twelve times as public sentiment in this country favor- lowa declaration implies that there is, as in Australia. Within the last eighty able to intervention in the difficulty be- but it falls to specify the changes, or any of them that ought to be made,

Then the platform proceeds to endorse the principle of reciprocity, affirming it to be the "natural comple-ment of protection." The endorsement of reciprocity is all right, but it is utterly at variance with the Republican party's "historic policy of protection," ed to the connection of the American feeble growth, as a part of the doctrine ment that reciprocity is the "natural as it goes, is free trade pure and simmerits, so many reciprocity treaties States Senate.

The platform contains a declaration that the people have the sovereign pow- turned, er to regulate and restrict the operaone of his first official acts would be to | tions of the trusts, but there is no sug-There is a most careful avoidance of any proposition to remove the tariff loyal nominally. The Australians are Would the Administration lend itself from trust-controlled goods, and there

The combined movement of labor orand outside sympathizers, to proceed against the steel and other trusts, under violate daily, is an excellent one in zens who are leading the agitation must be dense indeed if they do not realize If, however, the business could be the utter hopelessness of any effort to United States, for the American Ree under cover, and particularly if cajole or frighten the Administration public stands unique among nations, The revolution in Colombia is all circumstances and at all hazards, provision placing the power of revising

> The Steel Trust, for example, has plants tive five per cent ad valorem rate, government. In no one of them is it in asked to do so. would attempt honestly to enforce the local laws against unlawful combina- of the Chinese problem, and it is not tions in restraint of competition and impossible that delay may be the Britdeliberately. Possibly they may grow a Africa would be ended within a short crop of better sense in the course of time, it would not be difficult to believe

The United States and Australia

The great island continent of Aus tralls has sometimes been likened to the United States in its possibilities for future development. To do this, however, requires the drawing of a long bow on is approximately equal to the continental portion of the American Republic exclusive of Alaska, the resources and body can tell when the impasse is likely productive capacity of this country are vastly greater than those of Australia The geographical position of the United States is also one of very great advantage. Still, there undoubtedly is room much growth in Australia-a growth that should have been more rapid, it would seem, than has yet taken

place. The lack of immigration into Austra lin, and the consequent slowness of its increase of population, has of late attracted some attention. The settlement of the country began something more than a century ago, and the population is still considerably less than four millions. In round numbers the population of the United States is twenty times that of Australia; and of our seventy seven millions, at least seventy-three millions have been added since the setilement of Australia began,

The use of this great island as a pena colony for a time retarded its progress but there have been other reasons for the comparative slowness of its growth in population. First may be mentioned its remoteness, both from Europe and the United States, which made it not only expensive to reach, but decidedly unattractive to the European emigrant, who felt that to go to Australia was much like taking leave of the world. As a rule nothing short of great gold or silver discoveries will draw a large immigration into a region so distant and relatively inaccessible. As matter of fact, there were great gold discoveries in Australia-discoveries rivaling those of California, and Australia is still a heavy producer of the precious metal. But the fact is well

to settle down. So it was in California, and so it has been in Australia. Gold country, neither of which is calculated to sustain a large and permanent population. Both promise quick returns to those who are successful, enabling them soon to leave the country with a competency, which has been done in multiindustrial development is owing to that tudes of instances. Up to this time comparatively few people have cared to go to Australia with the idea of living and dying in that out-of-the-way

Another thing that has retarded the the world. This leaves us entirely in growth of Australia's population is the the dark as to what changes have be- circumstance that the immigration has come so. Besides, being somewhat con- as the preponderating strain. Practitradictory of the earlier statement, the cally Australia has drawn all of its imdorse the proposition that changes while the whole of Europe has contribshould be made in the tariff from time uted to swell the population of the United States. Even of the British emiyears a larger population has been built up in the single State of Illinois than in the whole of the great Australian continent, which is about sixty times the size of Illinois. The mere difference in distance does not seem suffi-

cient to account for this. The United States unquestionably presents the strenger attractions, and the better opportunities for the home seeker. National sentiment may also have something to do with it. Australia is essentially English in thought and bia are making such headway that the complement of protection" will be feeling. The people pride themselves something of a surprise to the world's upon their loyalty to the British Crown. great economists. Reciprocity, as far Neither the German nor the Scandinavian cares to transfer his allegiance ple; while free trade, in its full broad from one Crown to another. If he is to There is no apparent room for doubt sense, is nothing more or less than uni- live where imperialism has any footthat in case the tide of affairs in Vene- versal reciprocity. Every reciprocity hold, he prefers his own Emperor or zuela and Colombia should threaten to treaty entered into is a step in the di- King. Still less has the Irishman been turn in favor of President Castro in the rection of free trade, and that probably drawn to Australia by political considsone, and of his friend, the Liberal lead- is the reason why, regardless of their erations. The chief desire with him has been to shake off his allegiance to the have been hung up in the United British Government, and hence the American Republic has been the goal toward which his eyes have ever

The effect of all this has been to retard the progress of Australia, but to create a thoroughly loyal dependency of the British Crown. That is to say, "loval" as long as they can do about as they please. They are willing to sing "God Save the King," and to make volmother country, any more than the Americans did a century and a quarter ago. Nevertheless, Australia is a "loyal" colony, as the term goes, and Great Britain would probably prefer to have four million loyal subjects there than to have the country inhabited by ments were either indifferent or hostile. small significance that the country has not progressed as rapidly as has the world began.

A despatch received at the State Department yesterday from Special Complan it was proposed to make the du-The case is quite as bad in the States. ties specific, but not to exceed an effecto be taxed under the protocol scheme.

It is to be feared that this misunderstanding will greatly delay a settlement ish game at this juncture. If the Salisment would help Great Britain's hand from the veldt and ready for service anywhere, the British attitude in the Far East would not be as complacent and lamb like as it has been during the anxious days of preoccupation in South Africa, and England's objections on several points which have been carried against her opposition in the council of behalf of Australia, for while the island envoys would be revived in a forceful manner perhaps. In any event negotiations are at a standstill, and again noto be surmounted.

A Model Tenement House Another model tenement house is to be erected in New York, this time on an immense scale. It is said that the structure will accommodate one hun dred and eighty-six families. The inference is that, as one observer put it decency pays dividends." Landlords do not go in for philanthropy on so large a scale.

The abuses of the tenement system have grown up not so much through intention as through carelessness. As everyone knows, a city does not always grow in the direction in which it was anticipated that it would, Washington is a vivid illustration of that fact. The designers of the city had all their plans laid for a fashionable quarter east of the Capitol, but fashionable society persistently turned its back on the place provided for it and settled in the northwest. Again parts of a city which once were fashionable cease to be so, as business blocks crowd out the gardens and electric cars and other noisy things disturb the sleep and pastimes of the house owners. Owing to all these circumstances, there are frequently left on the hands of the owner or agent houses which were once good, comfortable dwellings, but are not suitable for business offices, and with compara tively little expense can be made habi-

tion fairly implies that the Republicans known that gold mining does not, gen- being well fitted for an apartment hous erally, attract a numerous population, as a rule. Such houses were built beor one that is reliably permanent. Em- fore the days of steam heat, gas, or igrants in search of gold usually hope water fixtures, and in remodeling them to find it, and then go somewhere else for tenements most of the modern conveniences are often left out because it will cost too much to put them in. Thus mining and sheep husbandry have one finds a four-story brick building been the two leading industries of the with one or two or three families on with one or two or three families on each floor, all housekelping, with perhaps one source of water supply in the place. Considering that the mothers of families are often obliged not only to do all their own housework and washing, but to earn part of the family living. what wonder that the rooms on the top

floors are not always clean? The worst tenement holes were, in the beginning, such remodeled houses. In addition to these there have been cheaper and more flimsy structures, built for tenements, with no more conveniences for decent living than the old been essentially British, with English houses had. The landlord, seeing the condition of the tenants in the latter place, thinks it is not necessary to give declaration is too vague to be of any nilgration from the British Isles, and them decent quarters. And so the tenement house population has gone from bad to worse.

There is really little reason, however why the poor should not be housed as comfortably if not as luxuriously as the effort is about to be made to create a there is any necessity for change. The many have settled in the United States rich. There is money enough in tenement property to pay for a properly constructed house, with water in every apartment, good ventilation, and a reasonable amount of light. This is true, as has been proved, in New York and London, and if those two cities can solve the tenement problem, others should be able to.

The demand that tariff protection should be withdrawn from trust-controlled artiturb business. This plea comes mainly from those who pretend to be opposed to the trusts, but who evidently are not willing that any remedy should be prourged to any measure intended to curb and restrain monopolies, or almost any other public abuse which in any way affects the country's industries. The trou-ble is that the trusts themselves are the greatest disturbers. The longer they are left unchecked the greater disturbers they will become. Their political power will steadily increase, with the result that there will be more and more difficulty in applying a remedy, Mr. Babcock meets plea with the answer that the Republicans, being in full control, can prevent a disturbance and still apply a rem-edy. So they can, but they will not, for the simple reason that neither the Adthe Republican party have the slightest desire to interfere with the trusts

Again we are reminded that the war in the Philippines is not exactly over. A company of United States Cavalry was ambuscaded, and two of the soldiers were killed. How many were wounded is not stated. After a five hours' fight the Fili-pinos were driven from their position, but their retreat was deliberate enough for carry away their killed and wounded, if they had any. There is no particular significance in the engagement itself beyond the fact that it demonstrates that the fighting is not all over. It emphasizes the truth of General Mac-Arthur's statement that a strong mili-tary force will be required in the islands for some time; but still more strongly does it show the necessity for the adoption of a truly American policy in fixing the status of the islands and their people.

Theoretically, it is possible that Rear Admiral Howison never said the things in relation to the sea battle of Santiago ited with in the old newspaper interview dug up by the "Roston Record." But the country is entitled to a better explanation of the matter than a mere Navy Department assertion that there is nothing in the charge. If the language ascribed to him was in fact his, or if it represents his views in 1898 or now, his appearance as a member of the Schley Court of Enquiry would be an outrage his part, or else ask to be relieved of his assignment to the court. sturdy public demand that the investigation shall be as fair and impartial as Secretary Long promised that it would be.

Lord Kitchener has issued a proclamation giving the Boer leaders in the field and members of the late republican Gov-ernments until September 15 to surrender, en pain of perpetual banishment. Possi bly something may come of this move, especially if it should prove true that Mr. Kruger has become insane, as a despatch from Rotterdam yesterday assertd. In that event perhaps Botha and the est would be giad to give up, as they nust realize the futility of keeping up the truggle. But, unless there be some other and important moving consideration, we do not fancy that the Boer commanders will pay much attention to the Kitchene

PERSONAL.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, agent eneral for Victoria, has recently completed his seventy-seventh year. He won distinction in the first Maori war in 1848was a member of the first Government Victoria, in 1858 was offered the pre-lership, which he declined, and was sub-quently Governor of Singapore.

Judge Ell Torrance, of Minneapolis. Minn, is a candidate for commander-in chief of the Grand Army of the Republi and will be generally supported by th Northwestern delegations.

Julius L. Stewart, the artist, has been promoted to the rank of officer of the Legion of Honor. A. E. Valois and Lewis S. Ware, an engineer, have been made chevallers of the Legion of Honor. Dr. Jay C. Eldridge, a member of the

accept a chair of modern languages at the University of Idaho. It is a remarkable fact that M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is the only French politician of note who has ambitions in the direction of fashionable society. In furthering these he is assisted by a popular, beautiful, and

Colonel Krag is now chief of ordnane n the Norwegian army. Jorgensen was oreman of the Government gun factory, when the colonel was superintendent there. Between them, they got up the Krag-Jorgensen rife. The foreman in-vented it; the colonel supplied the cash and put it on the market.

The council of the University of Birmingham, recently founded, with Joseph Chamberlain us its chancellor, has apointed William James Ashley, profess economics at Harvard University, to be e incumbent of the first chair organized the future faculty of commerce, which to be one of the chief features of the

The German poet, Gerhart von Amyn or, celebrated his seventieth birthday on July 12. He was a major in the Prussia army and took part in two wars. Seri-ous injuries compelled him to give up the sword and to take up the pen. For several years before his death th

ate Prince Hohenlohe was occupied with preparing a selection from his memoirs table as tenements for the poor.

This has been especially true of New York tenements. It must be remembered that however handsome and comfortable a large old-fashioned mansion may have been in its day, it is far from

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The oldest of hereditary sovereigns, dolphe, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, has just entered upon his eighty-fifth year Not only is he easily first in the matter of age, but he ascended a throne nin has reigned longer than any one. This paradox is explained by the fact that Duke Adolphe of Nassau was deprived of his duchy in 1855, and lived four and-twenty years as a private person before inheriting the grand duchy of Luxem-burg in 1850. The grand duke (who is a descendant of George II of England) has an only son, who has four daughters, and an only brother. There are now three temporal octogenarian sovereigns—the temporal octogenarian sovereigns—the Grand Duke Adolphe, the King of Den-mark, and the Grand Duke of Mecklen-burg-Strelitz.

"It is now regarded as an axiom that n enspiracy could have the faintest likelihood of success in France unless the Govrnment were privy to it, as the central authority is so powerfully organized that any attempt at rebellion could and would promptly suppressed.

The Boulaugist agitation furnished a

eful experience, and the measures since adopted with a view to preventing any recurrence of such a danger are practically exhaustive. At the present moment there is no idea of any reactionary intrigues which might be productive of trouble at a not remote date. Of course, Royalists, imperialists, and Nationalists are always conspiring after a fashion. The first two parties make no secret of their desire to ee their respective pretenders on the hrone some day, while the last, with qual frankness, declare that they will ever rest until they have overthrown the never rest until they have over the has long Parliamentary Republic. But it has long been thus, nor is there any symptom that the attainment of their been thus, nor is there any symptom that they are hearer to the attainment of their wishes now than they were years ago.

It is true that among all the three parties there are men who would be prepared to give their support to any prince, for instance, who might come boildly forward, and as neither the Duke of Orleans nor Prince Victor Napoleon has been bringing himself much into prominence of late, certain of the knowing ones have at regular intervals for some time been discussing in rather academic fashion the eventual chances of Prince Louis Napoleon, who is described as being in high favor at the Czar's Court. In a land like France, where the unforessen so often occurs, it would be more than rash to indulge in any positive prediction as to what may or may not happen some day.

On his recent visit to Odessa the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch was entertained at a gala banquet in the mag-nificent Florentine Hall of the new Bourse by the Odessa Chamber of Comperce, of which his Imperial Highness is onorary president.

After the loyal and other leading toasts

thusiastic terms on the subject of Russia's recent achievements in her expansive policy in the Far East, adding that it was just as certain that Persia was destined eventually to pass into Russia's possession as it was that Manchuria had already practically become an integral part of the great Northern Empire. The Grand Duke was not an auditor of this outspoken declaration of his chief officer; his imperial Highness had retired with a select knot of his hosts to an adjoining salon. This remarkable utterance was not reported in the local press. The most popular old couple of Euro-

pean royalty celebrated a few days ago their golden wedding. Fifty years ago he Archduke Rainer led the Archduchess Marte Carolina to the altar in Baden. Since that time this interesting pair have shared the varied fortunes of the house of Hapsburg. They have made themselves beloved both to the imperial house and the people of Austria by their sympathetic benevolence and sweet Christian life. There is a misconception as to the relationship of the archduke to the Emperor. He is usually described as an uncisof the Emperor. He is, as a matter of
fact, a second cousin, being a son of the
Emperor's granduncie, the Archduke
Rainer, a younger brother of Emperor
Leopold II. The archduke was born at
Milan, where his father was Viceroy, on
January II, 1827. He is consequently only
three years older than the Emperor Franz
Josef. He is a soldier and commander-inchief of the Landwehr, but his tastes are
literary and archaeological, and he is an lationship of the archduke to the Emperactive member of the imperial Academy of Science. His wife, with whom he was united on July 21, 1801, is the Archduchess Marie Caroline. She is a first cousin of her husband, being a daughter of the Archduke Charles, who was a brother of her husband's father. The archduchess was born on September 10, 1825.

Two children in a village near Paris re ently quarreled. Their ages are respectively ten and eight, and, as the affair was regarded as a matter of honor, their playmates insisted upon the appointmen of seconds with a view to arranging a duel. The seconds were duly appointed and exchanged views on the matter, the outcome being that a duel was decided upon, the combatants selecting daggers in the choice of arms. Several flerce encounters seem to have been fought on the day of the duel before the younger child plunged his dagger into the breast of his rival, inflicting so serious a wound that the boy's life is now despaired of. The seconds were duly appointed

As a comment upon the diversions of en it may be mentioned that the present British Cabinet is peculiarly deficient in literary ventures. The Premier was a journalist in his early days, but has written no book. His nephew, the leader of the other house, has several works to his name, including "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" and "The Foundations of Belief." but this seems to be the sum total of all the Government can boast in book form as far as the Cabinet

boast in book form as far as the Cabinet is concerned.

Among those who are comprehensively known as the Under Secretaries, Mr. Arnold Forster is easily first, for he has over a dozen volumes to his credit. Mr. Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has dabbled in verse and prose (in one work of reference he is credited with "Shakespeare's Poems, 188") and became famous as a polite letter writer when he was secretary to Mr. Balfour ten or twelve years ago. Of the rest, Sir John Gorst has done a good deal of journalism in his time, and Lord Stanley, as press censor in South Africa, a good many journalists.

The Baron de Reidel, Minister of Fiance for Bayaria, has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his daily visit to the Court beer garden, where he has consumed during these fifty years more than 50,000 litres of beer. The most remarka-ble feature in the case of the Baron de Reidel is the fact that he is the honorary president of a society against alcoholism.

The Paris municipal council has refused o pay any longer for the police pro ection of the President of the Republic the ground that this is an item of national and act municipal expenditure. The municipal police have been withdrawn from the Elysce. In their stead is a staff of detectives belonging to the surete generale, a section under the Minstry of the Interior. The older members of the Elysee police staff, unwilling to sever their connection with the Elysee, have resigned their municipal appointment and joined the new force.

The cost of protecting the President is \$13,500 a year. Twelve detectives, styled \$13,500 a year. Twelve detectives, styled by courtesy inspectors, are employed for this purpose. Their office is under the gateway of the Elysee, on the Faubourg-Saint-Honore, and they are taking their orders from the President's civil secretary. The brigade has no easy task, it accommanies the President on all his travels and at least a couple of detectives shadow him on his morning walks to the Bois de Boulogne. M. Casimir-Perier could never bear this police surveillance, and more than once he gave his detectives the stip, much to the annoyance of the prefect de police. Felix Paure toeked upon them as most useful and deserving men. President Louhet thinks they are a necessary evil.

THE TELEPHONE ABROAD.

The telephone has been a Government nonopoly in France since 1839. The de-relopment outside of Paris has been dight. There are more telephones in New York than in the whole of France. At the beginning of 1901 Paris, with a population of 2,556,000, had 33,000 telephones, about 50 per cent of the number in France. Only four other cities had more than 1,000 stations, comparing with American cities as follows: Lyons, population 485,000, telephones 2,207; Cleveland, population 385,000, telephones 8,492. Marseilles, population 45,000, telephones 2,112; Cincinnati, population 255,000, telephones 2,112; Cincinnati, population 255,000, telephones 2,112. Bordeaux, population 255,000, telephones 2,112. Bordeaux, population 255,000, telephones 2,112. Bordeaux, population 255,000, telephones 2,005, Milley, population 255,000, telephones 2,005, Milley, population 255,000, telephones 3,492. W. Rep., 812.) fork than in the whole of France. At the Lille, population 216,000, telephones 1,064; Louisville, population 304,000, telephones 5,049. In Paris the company charged \$120 ried to a resident of New York, and re-a year, while the Government charges \$80. moved to that State, where she resided for

were 2,802. The rates for grounded-circuit service in Brussels and Antwerp are \$50, while \$70 is charged for metallic circuit. The population of the Republic in 1900 was 2,300,000, and on the first of this year there were 38,564 telephones in use. Zurich, the largest city, has a population of 182,000 and 6,000 telephones. The rates are 20 for the first year, \$14 for the second, and \$8

for each subsequent year. Until 1895 the Austrian telephone business was conducted by several private companies, and since that time the Gov-ernment has been in charge. The chief development has been in the large cities, and be number of telephones in use in the country at the beginning of this year

hich has a population of 1,655,000, while in Chicago, with practically the same population, the number of telephones is hearly double. The rate is \$20 a year, plus an installation charge of \$40 per kilo-

After the loyal and other leading toasts had been honored the chairman spoke at length and in optimistic terms of the present and prospective state of Russia's expanding commerce. He was followed by the chief officer of the Grand Duke on board the battleship Rosatishaf, a personage of princely rank, as representing the navy, which, he said, existed for the protection of Russia's maritime commerce.

The speaker proceeded to dilate in enthusiastic terms on the subject of Russia's recent achievements in her expansive policy in the Far East, adding that it was just as certain that Persia was destined eventually to pass into Russia's possession as it was that Manchuria had already practically become an integral part of the great Northern Empire. The Grand Duke was not an auditor of this outspoken declaration of his chief of Sweden is conducted by the beginning of the year 47,586 telephones as compared with 54,647 in New York, the cities being relatively the same size.

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RT for residences, RE.40 to 48.60 at business places, and a message rate of from 13 up. Except in Stockholm the business of Sweden is conducted by the Government. With a population of 20,000 on the first of this year the telephones numbered 22,009. There is a private system and a Government system, the rivairy being great.

The development in Great Britain has been very creditable, and, generally speaking, far in excess of that attained on the Continent under Government or municipal ownership. On January 1, 1901, London, with a population of 5,682,000, had dtill telephones; that is, 7 per 1,809, New York, with a population of 1,050,000, had 54,647; per 1,809, 26. Among European cities of its class, London's development is exceeded only by that of Berlin, and there they saw how the rate policy of the Government had developed the business at the expense of other imperial revenues. The rates, generally speaking, in England are flat. The Parliamentary committee in 1808 reported in favor of message rates. The London rates are: Direct line, business, 1902, residence, 850 a year, with discounts for long termed contracts. In making a comparison between London and New York one must use the rates under one-year contracts in both places. The payments are required annually in advance. The National Company carries a large fund as rentals paid in advance its statement at the close of last year showed \$1,80,000 in the fund. The amount for London was not stated. Doubtless it was a considerable sum. The London average rate is, conservatively, a figure approximating \$12. The average rate in New York is \$55. The difference in the cest of rendering the service in the one item of wages, the New York wages, exceeding London's on an average by 100 per cent, is more than enough to account for the difference between these average rates.

POLITICAL COMMENT.

During the maneuvres of a British squadron a British torpedo boat was sunk. What would have happened if that British squadron had been fighting in earnest? "Making believe" has cost England's navy a good many lives during the last ten years, as witness the Camper-down-Victoria disaster.—Brooklyn Times.

Voting with rubber balls, as in Servia, will really do little toward securing est elections. The sreat trouble with voters is not the absence of rubber balls, but the presence of rubber consciences.— Philadelphia Times.

At last we seem to have reached the point where it does not cost more than a

dollar to sell the Filipinos a cent's wort of goods.-Philadelphia Ledger.

The seizure of a little postoffice from Kentucky woman for a spoilsman donot mean that chivalry is dead in the Blue Grass State, but that the politician are on top—with the kind assistance o the one-time civil service reformer, Wil lam McKänley.—New York World.

If ever the United States was face t face with a perflous situation it is now when war with a European Power may depend upon the attitude adopted toward the Colombia-Venezuelan conflict.—New York Herald.

A correspondent asks us for the c plete speech of Senator Tillman to which we referred the other day. This is im possible. There never was a stenogra pher who could take his words down and he never prepares in advance.—Philadel phia Inquirer.

The earth, as a whole, makes 365 revo utlons in a year, but in certain portion of South and Central America usually beat that record quite a Boston Herald.

If Fighting Bob Evans also gets into uble with his book the literary bureau of the United States Navy may be tem-porarily closed - Detroit Tribune. England's Chancellor of the Exchequer

announces that the total imperial ex-cenditures for the year ending March 3 last, including the war expenses, were \$1,005,000,000. England is a billion-dollar country, sure enough.—Boston Globe. The United States have paid the debt of Hawail, which amounted to \$1,000,000 wall came high, but we had to have it. Brooklyn Eagle.

Vice President Roosevelt is also the sort of prophet who seems to be honored more the farther he gets away from home. Atlanta Journal. It is said that Postoffice Robber Neel

nay be acquitted because witnesses cannot be compelled to go t uba. The Government never intended hat Neely should be convicted. He stands oo close to some other thieves to be made o suffer for his crime.—Baltimors World Connect for Admiral Schley who is en raged in searching the records of the Navy Department is reported to have en subjected to much annoyance by the officials in charge. Such an exhibition of petty malice by the bureaucratic ensmiss of the admiral will only deepen the popular contempt for these arrogant snobs and strengthen the belief that he has been the victim of a Navy Department conspiracy.—Portland Argus.

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

A story entitled "A Life for a Life." bearing a close resemblance to the true narrative of a murder in Michigan, was found in a box of silverware in the session of a man suspected of burgiary, and with the story as a clew he was tried

A resident of Massachusetts was marand in 1942, under a law recently passed, the rate will be \$69. In towns contisted of Paris the rate is from \$30 to \$200 a year.

In Beigium the industry was conducted up to 1830 by a company, and since that time by the Government. At the beginning of 1901 in the whole country there were 14,220 stations, or less than one-quarter of the number in New York. In Brussels, with a population of 560,650, there were 4,525 telephones, and in Antwerp, with a population of 750,000, there were 2,502. The rates for grounded-circuit

The expression of an unfavorable opinwhile \$70 is charged for metallic circuit. Ion of the goods of its competitor by a Elsewhere the rates range from \$25 to rival concern in letters or circulars is not \$54. Things are better in Switzerland. a ground for libel, holds Judge Dallas, of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the case of Nonparell Cork Man-ufacturing Company vs. Keasbey & Mat-tison Co. (168 Fed. Rep., 721), as such ex-pressions are not uncommon among rivais in trade, and their correctness in each in-stance is for determination by those whose custom is sought, and not by the the courts.

An insurance company cannot legally refuse to pay an agent his commissions solely on the ground that it had decided development has been in the large cities, and be number of telephones in use in the country at the beginning of this year was 31,502, of which 13,228 were in Vienna, was 31,502, of which 16,55,000, while in Chicago, with practically the same population, the number of telephones is hearly double. The rate is 320 a year, plus an installation charge of \$10 per kilometre (about five-eighths of a mile). In Hurgary there is no development to speak of outside of Budapest, where there are 5,798 telephones in a population of 729,000. L. Germany patents have not been allowed for the telephone and the business is conducted as a Government monopoly. Berlin had at the beginning of the year 4,598 telephones as compared with 54,64 in New York, the cities being relatively the same size.

In Bavaria the same rates and policy as in other parts of Germany prevail, although the system is operated separately. Amsterdam and Rotterdam, with its population of 512,000, had 4,682 telephones. At The Hague a private company charges \$24 a year. In Norway and Sweden the Government has done a good deal to help.

Section 10 to had performed the services required of him in procuring the insurance one, after he had performed the services of carlier vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association (165 ed. Rep. 137). In this case the agent procured applications for insurance, according to the United States Circlet vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association (165 ed. Rep. 137). In this case the required of him in procuring the insurance, according to the United States Circlet vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association (165 ed. Rep. 137). In this case the fact the agent procured applications for insurance, and with the rules and regulations of the original wave many and the transaction is to be presumed that the first wave results and with the rules and regulations of the defendant for its accordance in accordance with his instruc to change its rate, and to charge a higher

Statues cut, carved, and wrought by hand from a solid block of marble, by a person who is a graduate of a recognized school of art, are "statuery, the work of school of art, are "statusty, the work of a professional sculpter," within the terms of paragraph 454 of the tariff act of 1887, holds Judge Coxe, of the Circuit Court. Southern district, New York, in the case of Townsend vs. United States (198 Fed., Rep., 801), and entitled to entry as such, without regard to the purpose for which they are to be used, the degree of artistic merit they possess, or the fact that they are copied from the work of other sculptors.

The granting of a patent is prima facte evidence of the utility of the invention, holds the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of Crown Cork and Seal Company vs. Aluminum, etc., Co. 108 Fed. Rep. 849), and to sustain the defence of want of utility in a suit for infringement, the defendant must show either that it is theoretically impossible for the device of the patent to operate, or demonstrate by clear proof that a person skilled in the act has endeavored in good faith to make the invention work, and has been unable to do so; and the court further heid that an abandonment of an invention to the public which will defeat a subsequent patent therefor is not established by swidence that the inventor temporarily abandoned experiments which had to that time case of Crown Cork and Seal Company dence that the inventor temporarily aban-doned experiments which had to that time nt therefor before any adverse rights ac-

A fair association which maintained a race track on its fair grounds negligefitly nade an opening in the fence surrounding the track, and through this opening a the track, and through this opening a horse ran from the track among the people assembled on the main part of the fair ground, injuring one of the spectators. The court (Appellate Court of Indiana) held the fair association liable for the injury on the ground that the cause of the injury was the failure to enclose properly the track. (...ndeler vs. Rush County Fair Association, @ N. E. Rep., est.)

Where a person claims a status of citizenship under the naturalization laws of the United States Judge Boardman, of the United States Judge Boardman, of the United States District Court of Louisiana, in the case of Simone (10s Fed, Rep. 947), holds that the courts have jur-isdiction to determine such claim, not-withstanding that it may have been ad-versely determined by the immigration officers.

The renewal by a new note of a usurious note, but excluding all the usury, is held by the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine in the case of Vermule vs. Vermule (49 Atl. Rep., 668), to render the new note valid and binding on the maker, as the parties themselves have done what a court of equity would require them to do.

A structure connecting two buildings on opposite sides of a street, built so far bove the street as not to interfere with traffic thereon, is held by the Court of Appeals of Maryland, in the case of Townsend vs. Epstein (45 Atl. Rep., 629), to be a nuisance as to adjacent property owners, whose light it obstructs.

Where a person is induced to support another during several years by raudulent pretence that she was destitransment prefence that she was dead-tute, when in fact she had a considerable estate in bank, the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, in the case of Anderson vs. Eggers (9 Atl. Rep., 578), holds that he is entitled to be recom-pensed out of the estate for the money pensed out of the estate for the money and property so furnished to her.

A judgment obtained against an insolrent within four months of filing a pe-tition on which he is adjudged a bankrupt is void, holds the Appellate Court of In-diana, in the case of Severin vs. Robin-son (60 N. E. Rep., 365).

When one places a bank of dirt on his wn land above his neighbor's, the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of preme Court of Michigan, in the case of Abrey vs. City of Detroit (86 N. W. Rep., 26), holds that he is bound to creek a retaining wall sufficient to prevent the direfrom encroaching. This rule applies to municipalities as well as to includuals. The fact that one has built a brick foundation to his house is not an invitation to his neighbor or a municipality to bank earth against it.

In an action for damages against the proprietor of a theatre on the ground that the manager refused to allow an officer to serve a writ on an actor engaged in the theatre, the evidence showed that the officer entered the outside door of the rearbart of the theatre, where he was met by the manager with two other men, who stood against the door to the stage, and refused to allow the officer to enter. On the trial the court directed a verdict for the proprietor of the theatre, and on appeal the Supreme Court (Rhode Island) affirmed the judgment. One ground of the decision was that the injury, if any, was not due to the refusal of the manager to allow the officer to serve his writ as he might, and should have done. The court said that the building in which the affair took place was not a dwelling house, and the officer had entered the outer door. If he had a valid writ he had the right to break doors, and command the manager refused to allow an officer the right to break doors, and command sufficient force to enter, after having re-constent appointance and being refried,